

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

11-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39366

Author : Khodasevich, E.V.

Inst : Institute of Biology AN BSSR

Title : Alfalfa Varieties Offering Good Prospects in Byelorussia

Orig Pub : Byel. Inst. biol. AN BSSR, Vyp. 2, 1956 (1957), 12-15

Abstract : 11 abstract.

Card 1/1

- 93 -

KHODASEVICH, E.V.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5"

Promising alfalfa varieties under conditions prevailing in White
Russia. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.2:12-15 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(White Russia--Alfalfa--Varieties)

KHODASEVICH, N.V.

Alfalfa varieties of promise for White Russia. Report No.2.
Biol.Inst.biol.AN BSSR no.3:68-72 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(WHITE RUSSIA--ALFALFA--VARIETIES)

KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Studying the amino acid content of proteins and free amino
acids in alfalfa. Biol. Inst. Biol. AN BSSR no. 3:133-135 '58.

(MIRA 13:7)

(AMINO ACIDS)

(ALFALFA)

KHODASEVICH, E. V.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Biological characteristics and biochemical characteristics of several varieties of alfalfa introduced in the Belorussian SSR." Minsk, 1961. 19 pp; (Belorussian State Univ imeni V. I. Lenin); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 209)

KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Frost resistance of different varieties of alfalfa in White
Russia. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:170-174 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(WHITE RUSSIA--ALFALFA--VARIETIES)
(PLANTS--FROST RESISTANCE)

GODNEV, T.N.; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Concerning the structure of the lamellae of chloroplasts.

Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:111-114 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(CHROMATOPHYTES)
(PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

GODNEV, T.N., akademik; AKULOVICH, N.K.; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Participation of the etherified and unetherified forms of the
protochlorophyll of etiolated sprouts in the formation of
a-chlorophyll. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.4:920-923 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut biologii AN BSSR,
(Chlorophyll) (Etiolation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

S/0020/64/156/002/0471/0473

AUTHOR: Godnev, T. N. (Academician, AN BSSR); Khodasevich, E. V.; Akulovich, N. K.

TITLE: On the secondary action of powerful light pulses on the stability of photosynthesizing systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 471-473

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, chloroplast, chlorophyll, transmutation, pigment system, protochlorophyll, quantum light energy

ABSTRACT: The authors were interested in tracing the effect of powerful light intensities, during long periods of exposure, so as to quantitatively study the capacity of chloroplasts to repeat photochlorophyll production and chlorophyll storage during subsequent illumination by diffused light. In addition, the after-effects of repeated powerful short flashes were studied. The experimental subjects were 12-day old etiolated intersprouts of corn. The plants were exposed at 6-second intervals to powerful (10^{10} erg/cm-sec) light sources having frequencies of 1, 2, 10, and 100 pulses per sec and a duration of 1/500 sec. It was concluded that

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

the photochlorophyll of the plants was transmuted into chlorophyll (chlorophyllide + chlorophyll) from 42% (at 1 pulse) to 36% (at 100 pulses) of protochlorophyll. It was determined that the transmuted protochlorophyll gave no evidence of destructive action on the pigment system and that the process of protochlorophyll accumulation continued normally. The photosynthesizing system, as a whole and contiguous to the chloroplast of plasma, was not damaged by the brief exposure to large amounts of quantum light energy. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy botaniki i mikrobiologii. Akademii nauk BSSR (Institute of Experimental Botany and Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

DATE ACQ: 16Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

GODNEV, T.N., akademik; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Pigment biosynthesis in some evergreen plants at subfreezing temperatures. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1206-1208 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy botaniki i mikrobiologii AN BSSR.
2. AN BSSR (for Godnev).

KHODASEVICH, I.A.; KIRILKIN, G.Ye.; MIKHALENKO, G.S.

Railroad worker with initiative. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no. 544 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik Mogilevskoy distantzii Belorusskoy dorogi (for
Khodasevich).

(Railroads--Employees)

SONGINA, O.A.; KHODASEVICH, S.A.

Part played by Zimmerman-Reinhardt's solution in the permanganometric determination of iron. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.5:516-522 8-0 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata.
(Iron--Analysis)

SONGINA, O.A.; DAUSHEVA, M.R.; KHODASEVICH, S.A.

Amperometric titration of manganese with permanganate in the presence of pyrophosphate. Zhur.sual.khim. 17 no.8:966-971 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. S.M.Kirov Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata.
(Manganese—Analysis) (Conductometric analysis)

ARABADZHT, V.I. (Minsk); KHODASEVICH, S.G. (Minsk)

Damage of trees by lightning. Priroda 52 no.2:99-100 '63.
(Lightning) (Trees) (MIRA 1642)

KHODASEVICH, S.G.

Study of the electric current flow in broad-leaved and coniferous trees. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:967-969 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.

~~KHODASEVICH, V.G.~~

LIFANOV, P., otvetstvennyy za vypusk, YUSUPOV, G.G., otvet.red.; LIFANOV, P.K., red.; POGREBINSKAYA, K.A., red.; KRAYNYUK, P.K., red.; ~~KHODASEVICH, V.G., red.~~; KHAMRAYEV, L., red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.I., red. YUGINBURG, S.M., red.; KOGAN, V.S., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Samarkand Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Samarkandskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik.
Samarkand, 1958. 95 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Samarkand (Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye (Samarkand Province--Statistics)

SOV/137-59-1-1666

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 221 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khodasevich, V. L.

TITLE: Improvements in Process Technology of Hot Stamping at the Minsk Automobile Plant (Usovershenstvovaniye tekhnologicheskikh protsesov goryachey shtampovki na Minskom avtomobil'nom zavode)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Konferentsii po usoversh. tekhnol. obrabotki metallov davleniyem. Minsk, Belorussk. un-t, 1958, pp 17-25

ABSTRACT: A report on the improvements and modifications introduced into the technology of forging and stamping of the following components: The king pivot of the driven front axle of a lumber carrier; the main drive shaft for the model MAZ-525 automobile; the universal-joint fork; the left steering-knuckle arm; and the worm segment of the steering mechanism.

M. Ts.

Card 1/1

KHODASEVICH, V.R.

Effect of ACTH on the intestinal motility and its reflex
regulation. Trudy Khab. med. inst. 23 no.2:41-43 '62
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. dotsent V.).
Lindenbraten) Khabarevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GALKIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; POPKOV, Ivan Varfolomeyevich;
SURGANOV, B.S., red.; KHODASEVICH, Yu.G., mlad. red.

[Collection of problems for the course "The organization
and planning of an industrial enterprise"] Sbornik zadach
po kursu "Organizatsiia i planirovanie promyshlennogo
predpriiatia." Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 135 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

KHODASH, S.M., inzhener.

Building oxygen-producing installations at metallurgical plants.
Kislored 10 no.2:44 '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)
(Metallurgical plants)

1. HODASH, S.S.

... the patients were given the ...
PAS. When small doses were used no morphological changes were
observed. There was a correlation between the amounts of PAS
given and the changes observed. The changes ...

URANOVA, Ye.V.; KHODASH, S.S.

Case of lymphadenosis complicated by reticulo- and fibrosarcoma.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.2:44-47 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Krayevskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(LYMPHATICS—DISEASES) (CANCER)

24(2)

AUTHORS: Boki, G. B., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-128-1-20/58
AS USSR, Atovmyan, L. O., Khodasheva, T. S.

TITLE: On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the Complex
Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 78-80
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The afore-mentioned compounds have been only little investigated from the crystallochemical standpoint. These elements contain several stable groupings of the metal with light atoms, i.e. primarily with oxygen and nitrogen. The metal - hydrogen bond may differ according to the nature and number of the other atoms linked up to nitrogen: Me - NH₃, Me - NO₂, Me - NO, Me - N.

A similar series may be obtained for oxygen-containing compounds: Me - OH₂, Me - OH, Me - O. There is a certain similarity between these series, which the authors believe to be very important for the chemistry of these compounds. This fact has hitherto been too much neglected. The solid bond Ru - NO is a specific property of the complex compounds of ruthenium. The authors first point out some facts known from previous articles.

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On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the
Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

New data is then given on the structure of the complex compounds of ruthenium and osmium, which contain NO, N, H₂O, and Cl as components. The compounds K₂[RuNOCl₅] and K₂[RuCl₅H₂O] exhibit the same structure and belong to the deformed structure of the type K₂PtCl₆. The structure of K₂[RuNOCl₅] was investigated more in detail. The bond Ru - N - O is linear, and the distances Ru - N and N - O amount to 1.70 Å and 1.25 Å. This is also confirmed by the following concept: Me = ⁺N - ⁻O. Investigation of the Ru - NO bond is continued with the compound K₂[RuNO(OH)(NO₂)₄]. The osmium compounds K₂Os₅NCl₅ and KOsNBr₄·2H₂O exhibit the same structure though their chemical formulas differ. These compounds are interesting because of the particular features of the sixth component, i.e. of nitrogen. In the structures of K₂[OsNCl₅] and K[OsNBr₄H₂O]·H₂O the distance Os - N ~ 1.60 is distinctly

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On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the
Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

shorter than the sum of covalent radii ($1.35 + 0.55 = 1.90$). The chlorine atom (which is in trans-position to the nitrogen atom) has a shortened distance on the coordinate $N - Os - Cl$ ($\sim 2.1 \text{ \AA}$). All this indicates the possible existence of a linear group which is similar to $O - Os - O$. The above series $Me - N$ and $Me - O$ are very similar in Ru- and Os compounds because the distances $Me - N$ and $Me - O$ are shortened in both cases. The authors then report briefly on the final members of the series of nitrogen-containing compounds. The assumption of linear groups in Os permits a new interpretation of the structure of the series of complex compounds. The authors believe that a compound of the composition $K_2OsO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ contains the osmyl group $K_2[OsO_2(OH)_4]$. They began to analyze the structure of this group. Complex compounds similar to those investigated here are also found in Ru and some other metals. In many cases investigated in this article, the one coordinate of the octahedral complex differs greatly from the two other coordinates. This assumption will be checked by several examples. There are 2 tables and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the
Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic
Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1959

Card 4/4

KHODASHOVA, K.S.

Principal forms of rodents of the lowlands of Kazakhstan and
some regularities of their geographical distribution. Trudy
Inst.geog. 54:33-194 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Kazakhstan--Rodentia) (Rodentia--Kazakhstan)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; GIRET, L.A.

Contributions to the ecology of the water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*)
of Northern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.geog. 54:195-218 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Kazakhstan, Northern--Water voles) (Water voles--Kazakhstan,
Northern)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; SOLDATOVA, A.N.

Observations on seasonal characteristics of the mobility of lesser
susliks and on changes in the extent of their feeding areas in the
clayey semi-arid trans-Volga region. Trudy Inst.geog. no.66:167-187
'55. (MIRA 8:7)

(Volga Valley--Susliks) (Ural Valley--Susliks)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; FORMOZOV, A.N., doktor biolog.nauk, otv.red.;
SEVALOVA, M.N., red.izd-va; KOLOKOL'NIKOV, K.A., tekhn.red.

[Natural environment and animal world of clayey semideserts
of the trans-Volga region] Prirodnaya sreda i zhivotnyi mir
glinistyykh polupustyn' Zavolzh'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1960. 129 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Volga-Ural region--Zoogeography)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; DINESMAN, L.G.

Role of lesser susliks in the formation of soils in the clayey semidesert of the trans-Volga region. Pochvovedenie no.1:68-76 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Tsentral'naya laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR.
(Volga Valley--Soils) (Volga Valley--Susliks)

BOKIY, G.B.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.

X-ray analysis of $\text{InF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Kristallografiia 1 no.2:197-204 '56.
(MIRA 9:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova.
(Indium fluoride crystals)

70-5-6/31

AUTHOR: Khodashova, T.S.

TITLE: The Structure of Crystals of Cobalt Hexafluogermanate Hexahydrate $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6 \cdot \text{GeF}_6$ (Stroyeniye kristallov geksaftorgermanata kobal'ta geksigidrata $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6 \cdot \text{GeF}_6$)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, No.5, pp. 609-612 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Crystals of $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6 \cdot \text{GeF}_6$ occur with two different habits

one appearing orthorhombic and the other rhombohedral. The structure would be expected to be that of $\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6 \cdot \text{SnCl}_6$ which has a slightly distorted CsCl type of packing of the complex ions. Single crystal photographs gave the following cell dimensions: $a = 17.30 \pm 0.05$, $b = 19.48 \pm 0.05$, $c = 13.30 \pm$

± 0.05 KX and $\beta = 100^\circ 10'$. $a:b:c = 0.888 : 1 : 0.683$.

$d_{\text{obs.}} = 2.21 \text{ g/cm}^3$ and $Z = 16$. There is extremely strong

pseudosymmetry each of the above dimensions being halved and β remaining unchanged; Z' is then 2. Extinctions indicate the space group of this pseudo cell to be $P2_1/a$. The cell can

also be reckoned as pseudo-rhombohedral with parameters Card1/3 $a = 11.7$ KX and $\beta = 113^\circ$ and the space group $R\bar{3}m$.

70-5-6/31

The Structure of Crystals of Cobalt Hexafluogermanate Hexahydrate
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001" CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5

From retigraph photographs Patterson projections along the three principal directions $[001]$, $[100]$ and $[110]$ were calculated and showed that the Co and Ge atoms were octahedrally surrounded by F atoms and H_2O molecules. The general struc-

ture is of the CsCl type. The co-ordination octahedra are oriented so that their three-fold axes coincide with the pseudo-threefold axis of the crystal. Half of each kind of octahedra have slightly different orientations giving the cell-edge doubling. The true cell can be allocated the dimensions $a = 17.3$, $b = 19.48$, $c = 9.70$ KX with $\beta = 139^\circ$, $Z = 8$ and space group $O2/m$. 8 Co atoms lie in the positions 2(a), 2(b) and 4(e) and the 8 Ge atoms in positions 4(h) with $y = 0.25$ and 4(i) with $x = 0.25$ and $z = 0.5$. The structure is very like that of $\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6 \cdot \text{SnCl}_6$

with slight variations in the mutual orientations of the complex ions. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry
(Institut obshchey i neorgannicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova)

Card 2/3

~~KHODASHOVA, S.S.~~

Development of crystallochemical research. (Second conference
on crystallochemistry). Vest. AN SSSR 27 no.6:104-106 Je '57.
(Crystallochemistry--Congresses)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

1. REPLY TO: ATTYGEN, L.O.: AN_FU,VAN; KONTINUALINA ALKABANDOTVA;
KONTINOTVA, P.T.S.

"New Data on the Crystall Chemistry of Complex Compounds of
Ruthenium, Osmium and Platin"

a report presented at Symposium of the International Union of
Crystallography Leningrad 21-27 May 1959

001 0 3,139, 472

28 July 1979

S/081/60/000/021/001/018
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 21, p. 19, # 83741

AUTHORS: Boki, G. B., Khodashova, T. S.

TITLE: Crystallochemistry of Indium

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-vo pri un-te, 1959, No. 13, pp. 53-64
(English summary)

TEXT: The authors review the crystallochemistry of the In-compounds. The peculiarities of the metallic In-structure, its intermetallic and inorganic compounds are shown, as well as some regularities of its geochemical behavior. The affinity of In is pointed out to form covalence bonds with low coordination numbers in intermetallic compounds. For inorganic compounds of In(3+) with oxygen and halogens the coordination number 6 (octahedron) is characteristic, with the elements of the Vb- and Vlb-subgroups the coordination number 4 (tetrahedron). The affinity to the formation of tetrahedral covalence bonds with elements of the Vlb-subgroup increases with the transition from above downwards within the sub-group. By analyzing the compound structures of In with formal valence (2+) it is

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Crystallochemistry of Indium

S/081/60/000/021/001/0:8
A005/A001

shown that actually either In-In bonds take place or simultaneously In (3+) and In⁺ are present. For In⁺ the coordination numbers 7 and 8 are characteristic. In geochemical respect, great similarity is observed between In and Zn (in sulfide minerals) as well as between In and Sn (in compounds containing oxygen). That is obviously dependent on the crystallochemical properties of In in the compound groups mentioned. The specific crystallochemical analogy between In and Hg is also pointed out.

T. Khodashova

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

KHODASHOVA, T. S.

Problems in structural inorganic chemistry at the Third National
Congress of Inorganic Chemistry in Bratislava. Zhur. strukt. khim.
1 no.1:127-128 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Chemistry, Inorganic--Congresses)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.; BOKIY, G.B.

Structure of potassium nitrosopentachlororuthenate. Zhur.
struk. khim. 1 no.2:151-158 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.
(Potassium compounds) (Ruthenium compounds)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

Structure $K_2[RuCl_5H_2O]$. Zhur. strukt. khim. 1 no.3:333-336 8-0
160. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Ruthenium compounds)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

Structure of crystals of nitrosopentamine ruthenium trichloride.
Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.1:111-112 Ja-P '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Ruthenium compounds) (Nitroso compounds)
(Crystallography)

BUTMAN, L.A.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.; MINACHEVA, L.Kh.; TAYUKIN, V.I.

Making the structure of crystals of potassium
nitrosyldihydroxotetranitroruthenate more precise. Zhur.strukt.
khim. 5 no. 2:250-256 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova.

STARIKOVA, Z.A.; PORAY-KOSHITS, M.A.; ZORKIY, P.M.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.

X-ray structural analysis of copper and nickel salicylal- α -phenylethyl
iminates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.2:315-316 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

X-ray structural study of ruthenium nitrosopentammine
trichloride crystals. Zhur.strukt.khim. 6 no.5:716-723
S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR. Submitted March 6, 1964.

KHODATAYEV, K. V.

М. В. Гусев

Методы построения доплеровских сигналов для радиотехники связи в фазовом режиме.

В. А. Савин

О параметрических колебаниях в дублирующих системах для радиотехники связи в фазовом режиме.

В. В. Савин

Изучение влияния облучения радиотехники на работу системы.

А. В. Савин

Специальные методы радиотехники связи в фазовом режиме.

Г. А. Савин

Изучение устойчивости радиотехники связи на радиотехнических каналах.

9 страниц
(с 18 до 22 страниц)

А. Г. Савин

Изучение радиотехнических каналов связи в фазовом режиме.

10

В. В. Савин

Изучение влияния облучения радиотехники на работу системы.

А. В. Савин

О параметрических колебаниях в дублирующих системах для радиотехники связи в фазовом режиме.

В. В. Савин

Изучение влияния облучения радиотехники на работу системы.

А. В. Савин

Специальные методы радиотехники связи в фазовом режиме.

Г. А. Савин

Изучение устойчивости радиотехники связи на радиотехнических каналах.

10 страниц
(с 10 до 18 страниц)

А. Г. Савин

Изучение радиотехнических каналов связи в фазовом режиме.

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report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in A. S. Paper (VSEKIS), Moscow, 8-10 June, 1959

BORZUNOV, N.A.; KUZ'MINA, N.Ya.; NEVYAZHSKIY, I.Kh.; OSOVETS, S.M.;
PETROV, Yu.F.; POLYAKOV, B.I.; POPOV, I.A.; KHODATAYEV, K.V.;
SHIMCHUK, V.P.

Studying a plasma on a traveling wave setup. Dokl. AN SSSR. 152
no.3:581-584 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Mintsem.

1. KHODATAYEV, V.P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Social Sciences
7. Place of railroad transport in the planning of towns, Moskva, Izd-vo po stroitel'stvo i arkhitekture, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1953. Unclassified.

ZEMBLINOV, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BURAKOV, V.A., inzh.;
CHEREMYSHER, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; POLYAKOV, A.A.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PERSIANOV, V.A.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TAL', K.K., kand.tekhn.nauk,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHODATAYEV, Y.P., kand.tekhn.
nauk. Prinsipal'noyastnye: ANDRULIONIS, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.
nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SKALOV, K.Yu., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Basis for construction of road transportation junctions]

Osnovy postroyeniya transportnykh uslov. Pod obshchey red.

S.V.Zemblinova. Moskva, Gos.transp.shel-dor.izd-vo, 1959.

464 p.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Transportation)

(Streets)

KHODATAYEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; GAVALOV, O. V., red.
1zd-va; MOCHALINA, Z. S., tekhn. red.

[City planning and transportation; effect of the movement of traffic on the design of central regions of the United States and England.] Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Tsentral'nyi institut nauchnoi informatsii po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture. Planirovka gorodov i transport; vliianie transportnogo dvizheniia na planirovku tsentral'nykh raionov SShA i Anglii. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 118p. (Its Opyt zarubezhnogo stroitel'stva, no. 7)
(MIRA 16:11)

BESKIY, K.A., inzhener; KHODOHENKO, L.P., inzhener.

New container for hauling bricks. Bul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.37-10 F '53.

(MLRA 6:12)

1. Giproorgpromshilstroy Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Bricks) (Containers)

KHODCHENKO, L.P., inzhener; SHITOV, A.S., inzhener.

The SU-60 scraper unit. *Biul.stroi.tekh.* 10 no.10:29 My '53. (MLBA 6:8)

1. Institut Gipreorgpromshilstroy. (Excavating machinery)

Khodchenko, L.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5320

Author: Khodchenko, L., Ryabukha, N.

Institution: None

Title: Attachment for Stretching of Concrete Specimens

Original

Publication: Stroit. materialy, izdeliya i konstruktsii, 1956, No 5, 16

Abstract: Description of an attachment for determining the tensile strength of concrete specimens (cross-section 100 x 100 mm) by stretching them in a 4 ton laboratory press.

Card 1/1

1. The purpose of this report is to describe the results of the investigation of the dynamic behavior of a structure under the action of a seismic motion. The investigation was carried out by the use of a model of the structure and a device for its measurement. The results of the investigation are presented in the form of a graph showing the variation of the dynamic behavior of the structure under the action of a seismic motion. The graph shows that the dynamic behavior of the structure is characterized by a resonance frequency which is determined by the mass and stiffness of the structure. The resonance frequency is found to be in good agreement with the theoretical value. The results of the investigation are also presented in the form of a table showing the variation of the dynamic behavior of the structure under the action of a seismic motion. The table shows that the dynamic behavior of the structure is characterized by a resonance frequency which is determined by the mass and stiffness of the structure. The resonance frequency is found to be in good agreement with the theoretical value.

KHODCHENKO, L.; RYABUKHA, N.; MOROZOV, M.

New laboratory equipment. Stroitel' no.1:29 Ja '57. (ILRA 1012)

(Physical instruments)

~~FRIDCHENKO~~ I.P., inzhener; GOLIK, G.I., inzhener.

Standard metallic edge fittings for construction yards.
Shakht. etrol. no. 4:25-27 Ap 197. (MLPA 10:7)
(Building materials industry--Equipment and supplies)

~~KHODCHENKO, Leonid Pavlovich; RYABUKHA, Nikolay Ivanovich; ALEKSAANDROV, S.A.,
otvetstvennyy za vypusk.~~

[Apparatus for measuring linear deformations; informational report]
Pribor dlia izmereniia lineinykh deformatsii; informatsionnoe
soobshchenie. Kiev, 1958. 6 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Measuring instruments)

SOV 77-3-4-14/23

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Yu.B.; Prokhotskiy, Yu.M.; Khodchenkov, A.N.

TITLE: Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials (Ob izmerenii spektral'noy svetochuvstvitel'nosti foto-materialov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 287-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes his method for measuring the optical densities of spectrosensitograms, in determining the spectral photosensitivity of photographic materials by the GOI system. An MF-4 recording microphotometer is used and the modification consists in alterations to the method of processing the results. This reduces the time required by 2-3 times and gives greater accuracy. The result is a curve showing the spectral photosensitivity of the film or plate, and by the same method characteristic curves for different values of the light wavelength can be constructed from the microphotograms. There are 3 graphs.

Card 1/2

SOV 77-3-4-14/23

Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials

ASSOCIATION: Shostka, Branch NIKFI (Shostka, the Filial of NIKFI)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

1. Photographic emulsions--Photosensitivity 2. Microphotometers
--Applications 3. Photographic emulsions--Test results

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Akishin, P. A., Spiridonov, V. P., SOV/76-32-7-38/45
Khodchenkov, A. N.

TITLE: On the Electron Diffraction Investigations of the Molecular Structure of the Halides of Bivalent Tin and Lead (K voprosu ob elektronograficheskom issledovanii stroyeniya molekul galogenidov dvukhvalentnykh olova i svintsa)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7, pp. 1679 - 1681 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to quantum chemical concepts a triangular configuration may be assumed for the molecules SnX_2 and PbX_2 , and a tetrahedric structure for the molecules SnX_4 and PbX_4 . While, on the hand, reliable experimental information on the structure of the latter two is known to exist, the problem of the structure of the former two has not yet been solved. Investigations carried out by Lister and Sutton (Ref 4) which were checked by the authors of this paper according to the equation by Schomaker (Ref 6) using the data obtained by the former, proved to be insufficient. For this reason the experiments were repeated, using a more perfect apparatus and method of determina-

Card 1/3

On the Electron Diffraction Investigations of the
Molecular Structure of the Halides of Bivalent Tin and Lead

SOV/76-32-7-38/45

tion. According to the experimental results obtained the following was found: The electron diffraction investigations of the gaseous halides of SnX_2 and PbX_2 make possible the determination of the inter-atomic distance metal-halide, however, not that of the molecule configuration. It must be taken into account that molecules of the types MeX , Me_2X_2 , Me_2X_4 , and others are contained in the vapors. The problem of the molecular composition of the vapor could be solved by the use of mass spectrometric methods, and that concerning the molecular configuration by radiospectroscopic methods. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957
Card 2/3

5(4)

SOV/76-33-1-4/45

AUTHORS: Akishin, P. A., Spiridonov, V. P., Khodchenkov, A. N.

TITLE: Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Molecular Structure
(Elektronograficheskoye issledovaniye stroyeniya molekul)
IX. Halides of Bivalent Mercury (IX. Galogenidy dvukhvalentnoy
rtuti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 20-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since publications (Refs 1-3) give different values for the
interatomic distances mercury-halogen, a new determination of
the molecular parameters of HgX_2 is carried out by use of an
improved apparatus and calculation method. The structures of
the bivalent mercuric chloride, mercuric bromide, and mercuric
iodide were determined. Determinations of HgF_2 were not success-
ful. The electron diffractions were recorded by an electrono-
graph of the Moscow State University. The calculations were
carried out according to two methods, the method of gradual
approach and of radial distribution. The curves of the radial
distribution which were plotted according to Uolter and Bich's
equation (Fig 1) indicated a linear configuration of the HgX_2

Card 1/2

SOV/76-33-1-4/45

Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Molecular Structure. IX. Halides of Bivalent Mercury

molecules. In order to compare the results which were obtained visually and photometrically, microphotometric investigations of the HgJ_2 molecules were carried out by means of a microphotometer MF-4. The investigations carried out by means of electron diffraction showed that the molecules HgCl_2 , HgBr_2 and HgJ_2 have a linear structure; the geometric parameters are compared with reference data (Table 4). In the case of the distances Hg-Cl and Hg-Br the values obtained coincide with those obtained by radiospectrographic methods (Ref 13). There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1957

Card 2/2

KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; GRECHKO, M.K.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; AL'PEROVICH, M.A.

Effect of the duration of chemical ripening on the optical sensitization of emulsions. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.3:167-173 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-institutata, Shostka.
(Photographic emulsions)

KHOLCHENKOV, A.N.; SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Analytic approximation of the atomic factors for electron scattering. Kristallografiia 9 no.4:546-548 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of lithium and sodium nitrate molecules in the vapor state. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.5:765-766 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
Submitted February 17, 1965.

SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of a cesium sulfate molecule in vapors. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4:633-634, J1-Ag '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Submitted February 17, 1965.

SPIRIDENOV, V.P.; KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction examination of the molecular structure of
sodium and potassium chromates in vapors. Zhur. strukt. khim.
6 no. 4:634 JI-Ag '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Submitted February 17, 1965.

SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction examination of the structure of α potassium
perrhenate molecule in the vapor phase. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:
Khim. 20 no.6:34-35 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted
May 13, 1965.

L 39888-66 EWT(1)/EWT(2) IJP(e) CV/KI/ID/OD-2
ACC NR: AP6016884 SOURCE CODE: UR/0192/65/006/005/0765/0766
AUTHOR: Khodchenkov, A. N.; Spiridonov, V. P.; Akishin, P. A. 113
ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)
TITLE: Electron-diffraction study of the structure of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate molecules in the vapor state 21 21 27
SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 6, no. 5, 1965, 765-766.
TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction analysis, sodium nitrate, nitrate, lithium compound, electron beam, camera, photography
ABSTRACT: Results of an electron-diffraction study of the vapor state of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate are presented. The experiments were carried out on the MGU high-temperature electron-diffraction camera. Purchased preparations of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate, classified as "analytically pure," were used in the investigation. Photographs of the electron-diffraction patterns of vapors of these compounds were made from a platinum ampule with release of vapor along the direction of the electron beam at a temperature of 450-500°C. Seventeen series of electron-diffraction patterns were obtained from the vapors of these compounds, using a rotating sector on diapositive film, coated with

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UDC: 539.27

L 39888-66

ACC NR: AP6016884

a thin layer of black India ink, mixed directly before development.
The wavelength of electrons in different series ranges from
0.0473 to 0.0592 AU. The following results were obtained:
 $r(N=0) = 1.22 \text{ AU}$; $r(N-O) = 1.40 \text{ AU}$; $\angle O=N=O = 134^\circ$; $\angle MON = 105^\circ$
(these parameters are the same for both molecules within the
limits of experimental error) $r(Li-O) = 1.60 \text{ AU}$; and
 $r(Na-O) = 1.90 \text{ AU}$. Both NO_2 groups are planar. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 07, 14 / SUBM DATE: 17Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTM REF: 006

Card 2/2

I 39767-66 EXT(m)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/JG/OD-2

ACC NR: AP6013822

SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/65/000/006/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Spiridonov, V. P.; Khodchenkov, A. N.; Akishin, P. A. 18
B

ORG: Chair of Physical Chemistry, Moscow State University (Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of the structure of the potassium perrhenate molecule in vapors

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 6, 1965, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction analysis, potassium compound, rhenium compound, molecular structure, photometric analysis 21 21 21 16

ABSTRACT: The structure of the potassium perrhenate molecule $KReO_4$ in the vapor state was studied with the electron diffraction camera used at MGU for investigating compounds of low volatility. The substance was vaporized off a molybdenum and a nickel ampoule, the vapor being emitted along the direction of the electron beam at a temperature of 800-900°C. The electron diffraction patterns were read by visual and photometric evaluation of the electron scattering intensity, using radial distribution and successive approximation methods. The radial distribution curve had peaks at r values of 1.75, 2.20 and 2.75 Å, which were readily interpreted as the distances Re=O, K-O, and the composition of distances between unbound oxygen atoms, respectively. The final configuration of $KReO_4$ was determined by the successive approximation method.

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.19 + 541.57

L 39767-66

ACC NR: AP6013822

0

The ReO_4 group was found to form a tetrahedron with the oxygen atoms at the vertices and the Re atom at the center; the Re atom forming one single and three double bonds with the oxygen atoms. The K atom is located in a plane passing through one of the edges of the tetrahedron, and is projected on the line of intersection of this plane with the basal plane. The following values of internuclear distances and angles were obtained: $r(\text{Re}=\text{O}) = 1.75 \text{ \AA}$; $r(\text{Re}-\text{O}) = 1.95 \text{ \AA}$; $r(\text{K}-\text{O}) = 2.20 \text{ \AA}$; $\text{O}-\text{Re}=\text{O} = 95^\circ$; $\text{K}-\text{O}-\text{Re} = 105^\circ$.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 13May65/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2

L 1997-66 EWT(m)/T/EHA(m)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5020249

UR/0367/65/002/001/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Khodel', V. A. 44.55

TITLE: Single particle l-forbidden transitions in nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: forbidden transition, particle interaction, nuclear spin

ABSTRACT: The method of interacting quasiparticles, developed by A. B. Migdal (ZhETF v. 46, 1680, 1964; Nucl. Phys. v. 59, 29, 1964) is applied to the treatment of l-forbidden transitions. The transition of an odd quasi-particle in a near-magic nucleus, which is a pure single-particle transition is treated. The initial and final states are determined uniquely without solving a complicated set of equations, and the final result contains only the spin-spin interaction constant. The calculated probabilities of the l-transitions are less than those of the corresponding M1 transitions by two orders of magnitude, which is in satisfactory agreement with experiment. It is thus shown that the existence of single-particle l-

Cord 1/2

42
27
B

L 1997-66
ACCESSION NR: A75020249

forbidden transitions is a consequence of spin-spin interaction of the quasi-particles. "The author thanks A. B. Migdal for continuous interest and valuable advice, and S. V. Kamerdashiyev, E. Ye. Saperehteyn, and M. A. Troitskiy for an evaluation of the work." Orig. aft. has: 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF BOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Cord 2/2 PP

L-2232-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AP5020250

UR/0367/65/001/001/0028/0034

AUTHOR: Migdal, A. B.; Khodel', V. A.

TITLE: Beta decay in nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 28-34

TOPIC TAGS: Beta decay, particle interaction, nuclear spin, forbidden transition

ABSTRACT: The method of interacting quasiparticles, developed by one of the authors (Migdal, Nucl. Phys. v. 57, 29, 1964), is used to analyze beta decay in nuclei. The probabilities for the allowed beta transitions are calculated, with account taken of the interaction between quasiparticles, by calculating the matrix elements for the Fermi and Gamow-Teller transitions. It is shown that the Fermi matrix elements can be calculated accurately without taking Coulomb interaction into account. In the case of Gamow-Teller transitions in mirror nuclei, the field satisfies an equation identical with that for the polarizability of the daughter nucleus in the field. The presence of a spin-spin interaction between quasiparticles in Gamow-Teller transitions and to the appearance of the group of single-

Cord. 1/2

L 2232-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020250

particle i-forbidden transitions in which the orbital angular momentum of the quasi-particle changes by two units. "The authors thank Yu. V. Gaponov and E. Ye. Sapershteyn for valuable discussions." Orig. art. has: 18 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 11953-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) DIAAP/LJP(c)

ACC NR. AP6001148

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/003/0433/435

AUTHOR: ^{44,55}Sapershteyn, E. Ye.; ^{44,55}Khodel', V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: On the calculation of the magnetic moments of spherical nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 433-435

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic moment, particle interaction, proton interaction

ABSTRACT: The method of interacting quasi particles permits a quantitative determination of the magnetic moments of spherical particles. However, in some cases there is a discrepancy between the calculated and the experimental values owing to an inexact calculation of the interaction of neutrons and protons in the unfilled subshells. The case of two types of particles in unfilled subshells is considered in the simplest case, i.e., when in the unfilled levels there is a single proton (neutron) at level γ_1 and one to two pairs of neutrons (protons) at level γ_2 . The expression for the magnetic moment of such a system is

$$\mu = \mu_N - \gamma \lambda (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 n_2) \lambda_1 \lambda_2 - C \beta,$$

The difference $\mu_{\text{exp}} - \mu_0$ (μ_0 being the experimental value) is shown to be negative for protons

Card 1/2

L 11953-66

ACC NR. AP6001148

and positive for neutrons; this is confirmed by experimental data for K^{41} , C^{53} , Nb^{93} , Mo^{97} ,
and Cd^{111} . In conclusion, the authors thank A. B. Migdal, A. A. Lushnikov, and M. A. Troitskiy for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

leh
Card 3/2

KHODELI, V.; CHICOGIDZE, P., red.

[Party-state control in action] Partiino-gosudarstvennyi kontrol' v deistvii. Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1965.
19 p. (MIRA 18:8)

S/139/62/000/001/027/032
E032/E114

24.2200

AUTHORS: Kobelev, L.Ya., Filippov, B.N., and Khodenkov, G.Ye.

TITLE: On the effect of the spin-orbit interaction of electrons on the energy of a spin wave

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.1, 1962, 158-161

TEXT: The spin-spin and spin-orbit interactions of the electrons in a ferromagnetic are known to lead to a change in the spin-wave energy. This change is of interest in connection with the theory of the constants of anisotropy of ferromagnetics. In order to describe the increase in the energy due to the spin-orbit effect, the authors use the Schwinger method involving single-particle Green functions. The dynamical Schwinger principle is used to set up the equations for the single-particle temperature Green functions including spin-orbit terms. General expressions are then derived for the energy of elementary excitations and for the change in the spin-wave energy due to the spin effects for $T \gg 10^\circ\text{K}$ and $T \ll 10^\circ\text{K}$.

Card 1/2

KOBELEV, L.Ya.; FILIPPOV, B.N.; KHODENKOV, G.Ye.

Effect of the spin-orbital interaction of electrons on the
energy of the spin wave. *Izv.vys.ncheb.zav.;fiz.* no.1:158-161
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Electrons)

KHODER, O.A., assistant

Reactivity of the fetus following the administration of ether
to parturients. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.6:43-45 '57.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii pediatricheskogo i
sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov Kazakhskogo gosudar-
stvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova.
(FETUS) (ETHER (ANESTHETIC))

KHODER, O.A.

**Effect of ether anesthesia on the beating of the fetal heart while
using Nikolaev's triad. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.2:96-99 F '58.**

(MIRA 11:2)

(ETHER (ANESTHETIC))--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KHODER, O. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Reactivity of the fetms under ether narcosis in the mother." Alma-Ata, 1960. 19 pp; (Kirgiz State Medical Inst); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 144)

KHODERKINA, A. M.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious Diseases.

R-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhar-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92716

Author : ~~Khodarkina, A. M.~~
Inst : Sverdlovsk Agricultural Institute.
Title : A Study of the Volume of the Circulating Blood and the Blood Reserves in Horses under Normal Conditions and in the Presence of Chronic Alveolar Pulmonary Emphysema.

Orig Pub : Tr. Sverd. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 1, 295-309

Abstract : It was shown that the volume of circulating blood (VCB) and the blood reserves in healthy horses and in those suffering from chronic alveolar emphysema differed. In healthy horses at rest the VCB equals

Card : 1/3

SHELJUKO, Aleksey; SOLOMAKHIN, N.I. [translator]; DERYAGIN, B.V., red.;
VOYUTSKIY, S.S., prof., red.; KHODITSKAYA, Z.F., red.;
RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Colloid chemistry] Kolloidnaya khimiya. Pod red. B.V.Deryagina
i S.S.Voiutakogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 332 p.
Translated from the Bulgarian. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Deryagin).
(Colloids)

BEMFORD, K.[Bamford, C.H.]; BARB, U.[Barb, W.G.]; DZHENKINS, A.
[Jenkins, A.D.]; ON'ON, P.[Onyon, F.F.]; GRITSENKO, T.M.,
kand.khim. nauk, [translator]; MILYUTINSKAYA, R.I., kand.
khim. nauk, [translator]; PRAVEDNIKOV, A.N., kand. khim.
nauk [translator]; MALINSKIY, Yu.M., kand. khim. nauk, red.;
KHODETSKAYA, Z.F., red.; PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Kinetics of vinyl polymerization by radical mechanisms] Kinetika radikal'noi polimerizatsii vinilovykh soedinenii. [By] C.H. Bamford i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 345 p.
(MIRA 15:3)
Translated from the English.
(Vinyl compound polymers) (Radicals (Chemistry))

YERMAKOV, P.M.; APRODOV, V.A.; YEFREMOV, Yu.K.; ROMASHOVA, A.T.; ZHERDENKO,
O.N.; SOROKIN, V.V.; KHODETSKIY, V.G.

Basic points of the seven-year-plan for the development and
activities of the Museum of Earth Science. Zhi'n' Zem. no.1:
243-261 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(Moscow--Geographical museums)

SOV/146-58-4-4/22

AUTHORS: Ornatskiy, P.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent
Khodeyev, I.K., and Dem'yanenko, V.A., Engineers

TITLE: A Sensitive, Multirange Electromagnetic Milliampere-Voltmeter for a Broadened Frequency Band

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 4, pp 19-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Presently a rapid improvement and further development of electrical measuring instruments of almost all systems is observed. However, the improvement of moving-iron instruments in regard to sensitivity, extended measuring and frequency ranges is advancing slowly at the present time. Recently the Kiev plant "Tochelektropribor" developed a new series of class 0.5, E-59 moving-iron instruments, having increased sensitivity. The ammeters of this series, built for current of 2.5-10 amperes, have an increased frequency range. The multirange milliammeter for 10-20-40 milliamperes and the voltmeters of this series do not have an extended frequency range. In these devices a difference of the

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5"

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readings on direct current and on 50-cycle alternating current is observed with uncharged values of the magnitudes to be measured. The magnitude of this difference limits the sensitivity of the multirange milliamperemeters and voltmeters of type E-59. The frequency error of these instruments is positive and caused by a considerable interturn capacitance in the tapped measuring coil. At the Kafedra izmeritel'nykh ustroystv Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Measuring Devices of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute) in cooperation with the laboratory of indicating instruments of the plant "Tochelektropribor", special studies were performed for the purpose of improving the parameters of class 0.5 moving-iron instruments. The results of this work may be used for the development of high-sensitive alternating current instruments of electromagnetic and other systems for higher frequencies. A new multirange instrument with a tapped coil was created on the basis of the E-59

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frequency error of the moving-iron milliammeter in the presence of internal capacitance and especially in the suggested frequency compensation circuit. The compensation of the frequency error may be performed by means of an auxiliary coil which has a negative frequency error. As shown in Figure 4, the auxiliary coil will compensate in a certain frequency range the positive frequency error caused by parasite capacitance in the basic instrument coil. On this basis, a measuring instrument was built with the following ranges: 7.5, 15, 30 milliamperes; 30, 75, 150 v, and with additional resistors up to 600 v inclusively. The power required by the measuring coil in all measuring ranges is 0.09 w. The voltage drop in the working coil within the different ranges: 30 milliamperes = 3 v; 15 milliamperes = 6 v; 7.5 milliamperes = 12 v. The impedance of the voltmeter is in the following ranges:

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10 v - 1,000 ohm; 75 v - 5,000 ohm; 150 v - 20,000 ohm. The instrument is designed for measuring direct and alternating currents and voltages at frequencies up to 400 cycles. The accuracy class of the instrument is 0.5. The calculation and testing of the instrument model were performed by the student of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute, V.A. Dem'yanenko. The model of this device was shown at the Brussels World Fair. Figure 7 shows a photograph of this instrument. There are 6 diagrams and 1 photograph.

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A Sensitive, Multirange Electromagnetic Milliampere-Voltmeter for
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ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) Kiyevskiy zavod "Tochelektropribor" (Kiyev Plant "Tochelektropribor")

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1958

S/194/61/000/008/003/092
D201/D304

AUTHOR: Khodeyev, I.K.

TITLE: Reference electrodynamic instruments of the 0.1 class of accuracy type D57 (D57)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 7, abstract 8 A46 (V sb. Vopr. obshch. elektropriborostr., Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 190-200)

TEXT: The range of applications is considered of class 0.1 instruments: testing class 0.5 instruments for a.c. and d.c. without introducing corrections into the reference instrument and into subsequent measurements and testing of accurate mechanisms. A description is given of type D57 instruments such as: Ammeters with measurement ranges 0.5/1 and 5/10 amp and voltmeters 150/300 V. Basic circuit diagrams of the instrument are given together with the calculation of frequency compensating elements. The compensating circuit capacitors are determined not from the condition for

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Reference electrodynamic instruments... S/194/61/000/008/003/092
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the reactances of the respective circuits, but from the view point of keeping within limits the torque of the instrument when switching from d.c. to a.c. and when changing the frequency within the instrument limit. The D57 ammeters have the frequency range extended to 1000 c/s, voltmeters to 400 c/s. With individual lab. compensated frequency errors, the frequency range may be further extended, both for ammeters and voltmeters. The temperature compensating circuit is adjusted individually for every instrument. The temperature error does not exceed 0.05% per 10°C. The scale has two ranges, and is 600 mm long. The instrument pivots are made of cobalt-tungsten alloy with 50 microns curvatures. The ratio of the bearing to the lower pivot curvature is 3, to the upper - 2. The instrument withstands the transport jolts well, the changes in indications in practice not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of that allowed by GOST. Precautions have been undertaken to diminish the effect of switching on the instrument indications. The overall dimensions are 350 x 368 x 165 mm, weight 8 kg. General construction data of D57 instruments are given together with basic features of modifications. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/194/61/000/008/005/092
D201/D304

AUTHOR: Khodeyev, I.K.

TITLE: Reference moving-coil class 0.1 instruments type M502

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 8, abstract 8 A48 (V sb. Vopr. obshch. elektropriborostr., Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 201-217)

TEXT: A description is given of type M502 10-range d.c. ammeters-voltmeters. The upper range limits of the instruments are 0.15 - 0.3 - 0.75 - 1.5 - 3 - 7.5 amp. and 45 - 75 - 1500 - 3000 mV. The voltage ranges may be extended by using separate calibrated resistors. The nominal instrument current on 3 V range is 3 mA. The current ranges may be extended by additional calibrated shunts for 45 and 75 mV. The scale length is 300 mm, it has 150 divisions and a vernier. The angle of retention of the moving part is 83° , its weight 1.7 g, storage factor 0.75. Damping time ~ 4 sec. Overall

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dimensions 360 x 350 x 126mm, weight ~ 7 kg. The description of the instrument construction is given, design of the temperature compensation circuit and evaluation of the required adjustment of resistors in calibration. The full circuit diagram of internal connections is given. The M502 instrument is compared with those in similar use produced by General Electric (USA), Weston (USA) and Paul Gerz (Austria). The advantages of the M502 are discussed. ✓
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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KHODEYEV, Ivan Konstantinovich; TALITSKIY, A.V., red.

[Portable a.c. ammeters, voltmeters, and wattmeters.
Measuring instrument sets] Perenosnye ampermetry, vol't-
metry i vattmetry peremennogo toka. Izmeritel'nye komp-
lekty. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 103 p. (Elektroizmeri-
tel'nye pribory, no.8) (MIRA 17:8)

SOV/78-3-12-2/36

AUTHORS: Gorokhov, L. N., Khodoyev, Yu. S., Akishin, P. A.

TITLE: Mass Spectrometric Investigation of the Sublimation of Sodium Chloride (Mass-spektrometricheskoye issledovaniye sublimatsii khlorida natriya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3 Nr 12, pp 2597-2598 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The sublimation of sodium chloride was investigated using the mass spectrometric method. The NaCl^+ and Na_2Cl^+ ions were found in the mass spectrum, and at temperatures in the region of the melting point trace amounts of the Na_3Cl_2^+ ion were detected. These last ions form by a secondary reaction mechanism. In the temperature range 834-903°K, the average of the ratio $J_{\text{NaCl}^+}/J_{\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}^+} \approx 2$. Using the relationship $\lg(J_{\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}^+} \cdot T)^{-1/T}$ the heat of sublimation of the dimer form of the sodium chloride $\Delta H_2 = 55.3 \pm 1.0$ kcal/g mol was computed. The dissociation energy of the dimer form is $\Delta E = 45.6 \pm 1.8$ kcal. The results obtained

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for ΔH_1 and ΔH_2 agree with the data of the publications. The values for ΔH_1 and ΔH_2 are 51.1 and 55.5 kcal/mol, respectively. There are 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

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5.5800 (1043, 1228, 1273)

87372
S/120/60/000/004/011/028
E032/E414

AUTHORS: Akishin, P.A., Gorokhov, L.N., Nikitin, O.T. and
Khodavey, Yu.S.

TITLE: Application of a Mass-Produced Mass-Spectrometer to the
Study of Evaporation of High Melting Point Materials

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.98-102

TEXT: One of the most effective methods of determination of the
composition of vapours and their thermodynamic characteristics
(pressure, heats of sublimation and dissociation) is the
combination of the Knudsen effusion method and the mass-
spectrometric analysis of the effusing vapour. The mass produced
mass-spectrometers MC -3 (MS-3), MC -4 (MS-4) and MM -1305 (MI-1305)
were designed for the isotopic analysis but with certain
modifications and improvements they can also be used to study the
properties of vapours of high melting point materials. These
modifications include the provision of an ion source incorporating
the effusion chamber whose temperature can be varied during the
experiment, the provision of a device which prevents the molecular
beam from reaching the ionization chamber so that the intensity of
a mass-line under investigation can be compared with the background

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intensity, and the inclusion of a high-sensitivity ion current detector for use with substances whose vapour pressure under the experimental conditions which can be achieved with these spectrometers is relatively low. The present paper gives an account of these modifications as introduced in the MS-3 mass-spectrometer. The effusion chamber employed is shown in Fig.2, in which 1 is the effusion chamber, 2 is a heating spiral, 3 is a tantalum screen, 4 is a stainless steel screen, 5 is the body and 7 is a thermocouple. The dimensions of the effusion chamber are: internal diameter 5 mm, length 5.5 mm, diameter of effusion aperture 0.1 mm (or greater). The distance from the effusion aperture to the centre of the ionization region is about 10 mm. No details are given of the ionization device except for a statement that the ion source is a modified form of the normal ion source used in the MS-3 mass-spectrometer. In the case of temperatures between 1000 and 2000°C, the effusion chamber illustrated in Fig.3 was employed. The actual effusion

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